A PAPER

ON

EXCESSIVE INFANT MORTALITY,

ITS CAUSES AND THEIR REMOVAL,

READ

AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

FOR

THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,

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FOR

THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

INFANT MORTALITY.

One of the most important subjects of discussion to which the attention of the members of this Section has been invited, is the causes and prevention of excessive infant mortality. There are, no doubt, many concurring agencies—moral and physical—working to that result; but no correct reasoning on their nature and extent can be framed without a knowledge of the natural history of those diseases which are found to be most common and fatal in their consequecnes among the young For, in this as in every other inquiry after truth, it is not only necessary to take an enlarged view of the subject, but also to bring our theories to the test of experiment and practical observation. The danger, indeed, of all hypothesis is the absence of unbiassed research; the use of all discussion is to eliminate the errors of preconceived opinion. And it is evident that on this very question there is necessity for cautious discrimination, since some writers appear only to see, and form their opinions from the existence of moral causations —the neglect, ignorance, crimes, and bad habits of parents; while pure physicians, on the contrary, are apt to ignore all antecedent or concurrent cireumstances, and merely recognise the constitutional peculiarities and pathological conditions of disease. As a help to correct opinion and guide the judgment, it has appeared to me probable that it would serve a good purpose to analyse, without partiality or prejudice, the death registry of a large and varied community over a defined though lengthened period of time. It is for such a purpose that I have prepared two charts, showing a synopsis of the death records of the Borough of Liverpool during the last ten years. My remarks on these statistics will, and indeed need, be but few, for I wish rather to state facts than to write an essay.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough of Liverpool in the ten years—January 1st, 1854, to December 31st, 1863—was

130,009; of which 65,238, or more than half were of children under five years of age. This infantile mortality is arranged in various proportions under all the classes of our nosology. Of every thousand deaths, zymotics account for 371; tubercular diseases for 84; diseases of the brain for 116; of the lungs for 178; of the stomach and bowels for 38; of other organs and textures for 13. So far, physicians are able to localise with more or less accuracy the pathological accidents of four-fifths of registered deaths of children; but the remaining one-fifth embraces premature birth, malformations, wasting, debility, privation, accident, and crimes as the causes of the fatal end.

The exanthemata are of all zymotics the most distructive to children. Thus small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, occasioned more than a third of the total deaths registered under that class. Although these diseases are never altogether absent from Liverpool, yet their history shows periods of remarkable increase and subsidence. They will remain dormant for months and years, and then waken up to fearful intensity and force; but so erratic their courses, so occult the influences which direct them, that no explanation can be given of the laws which regulate their progression, and no reasoning account for the sudden exacerbations and equally sudden lulls of the contagious virus. Small-pox prevailed extensively in 1858, waned in 1859, and almost disappeared from the death registry in 1860, 1861, and 1862. Measles dominated in 1854, and then for two succeeding years gradually declined in its extent and virulence, till in 1857 its effects on infant mortality were reduced from 672 to 106. Scarlatina in 1858 numbered among its victims 872 children; but in the two following years, its death roll fell successively to 312 and 113. After each period of quietude there invariably succeeded one of renewed activity. Small-pox reassumed its epidemic force in 1863, measles in 1858, and scarlatina in 1861 and 1862. In the case of small-pox it may be surmised that the fears occasioned by the epidemic of 1858 having induced parents to vaccinate their children produced the comparative immunity of 1860 and 1861; while the health of those years engendered neglect which told adversely in 1863. But the most rational explanation of this alternation of rest and action is found in that remarkable characteristic of these diseases—the immunity of a person from a second attack. An epi-

demic is supposed to exhaust the numbers of the unprotected, and a lapse of time to be required before fresh victims are collected for the harvest of sickness and death. But this, though not altogether fallacious, is certainly not the whole truth. If we analyse the registry of measles we find that in 1858 there died 206 children between the ages of one and two, and 198 between those of two and five, a vast proportion of whom must not only have been unprotected in 1857 (the year of comparative quietude) but must also have been in that period of life which is very subject to the influences of contagion. The same may be said of scarlatina, many of whose victims in 1861 and 1862 must have lived through 1860. It is not from want of aliment that such diseases cease their ravages. This might account for their temporary migration from a court, a street, or even one district of a town to another, but not for their torpidity amidst an ever-changing population of 500,000 souls. Nor can any satisfactory explanation of the phenomena be obtained from variations of physical causation; for in Liverpool the vigilance of the Inspectors had remained unabated in bad as in good years, while the peculiarities of place and condition, the sanitary defects, and the exciting causes of constitutional derangement, were the same.

There are apparent in the statistics of the ten years some curious facts, but whether coincidences or bearing toward each other the relationship of cause and effect, must be determined on a wider field of inquiry.

1st. Small-pox was least prevalent in the third or September quarters, when the range of the thermometer is highest. It was most prevalent in the first and second quarters of 1858, and almost absent during the second and third quarters of 1861. The mean heat during the former periods was 48·5; during the latter 57.4; the range of the barometer and due point difference being almost identical, and the only other difference being amount and duration of rain, which was greatest in 1861.

As we know from experience that a high degree of atmospheric heat soon exhausts the power of the vaccine-pox, it may be a reasonable question to ask whether the virulence of the contagion of small-pox in the clothes of patients is not weakened by summer heat, and one mode of its propagation thereby lessened.

The greatest number of the sufferers from small-pox were children

under one year of age—a strong argument for very early vaccination.

2nd. Measles was most fatal during the second or June quarter of the year, when the temperature of the air is most variable, and the mucous membranes of the lungs subjected to the vicissitudes of sudden heat and cold. The spring of 1854 was remarkable for an epidemic of this disease, and I find that the variations of a single day in May was as much as 22·3, and the difference between the highest and lowest reading of the thermometer in the quarter as great as 47·6. It is probably the comparative absence of such sudden variations in the third or September quarter which makes that season the most exempt of any from the fatal consequences of measles; and as physicians in its treatment depend more on regulated temperature than on drugs, so its prophylaxis during epidemics will be found in the avoidance of all chills or the excitors of pulmonary congestions. The most numerous victims of measles were children in the second year of their age; but whether that be due to the mucous irritation and constitutional excitability consequent on teething, or to the fact that children at that period of life having just left the breast are more exposed to cold, it is needless to inquire, since either hypothesis points to pulmonary congestions as a pathological accompaniment of the disease.

Scarlatina caused the deaths of 4,619 children. Unlike measles, it delights in the months when the fickleness of May and June has been changed for the steady heat of Midsummer, or the persistent inclemency of Winter, and presents to measles this further contrast, that its most numerous victims were found between the ages of two and five, when children first congregate together as playfellows and companions. This seems to indicate that contagion is an all-important element in its propagation.

My own observations in Liverpool convince me that overcrowding is the chief sanitary evil which encourages the spread of the exanthemata, not merely by bringing into dangerous contact the healthy with the sick, but also by intensifying the virus of the contagion by the impure emanations of families confined in close unventilated apartments. With regard to the prevention of the spread of these maladies, there appears to be wanting in all towns

the means of ready and easy disinfection of the clothes and beds of the sick. It is not sufficient that linen, cotton, and flannel articles be cleaned, or the apartments purified by lime-washing, if the mattresses, beds, and woollen garments remain as fomites of contagion. Something more remains not only to be done, but to be rendered practically easy of being done, by the means being placed within the reach of the poorest inhabitants. In the year 1831 the celebrated physician and philosopher, Dr. Henry, of Manchester, performed many experiments to prove that heat of 212° Fahr. destroyed the qualities of contagion. He described an apparatus by which the air of a chamber or vessel could be raised to this degree, and proposed that, in lieu of the then oppressive quarantine regulations, all the textile fabrics of commerce should be subjected to this heat. Although his views as respected customs' regulations were not followed, the scientific truth remains a boon to humanity. His plan of disinfection has been adopted in our model prisons with admirable success, and I am glad to be able to state that the Health Committee of Liverpool have favourably entertained the principle of erecting, at the public charge, such chambers in different parts of the town for the convenience of the poor. It may require years before the lower orders of society can be educated to a perfect appreciation of the benefits of a scheme which at no cost and little trouble will tend to destroy the plague that robs them of their little ones; but so manifest are the effects of an elevated temperature in destroying vermin, and thereby promoting cleanliness and comfort, that for these results alone there can be no doubt of Henry's Stoves being extensively used. The establishment of these stoves will also enable pawnbrokers and other tradesmen to purify from infection the clothes, bedding, and furniture of households broken up by death, or of families who selfishly and treacherously sell what they fear to retain. The extent to which diseases, especially small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus are propagated from the stores of dealers in old clothes and similar second-hand articles, is very great; and as it would require only the trouble of carrying and placing such fomites in the stove for four or five hours to render them innocuous, it is reasonable to believe that it will be extensively practised. Some slight charge might be made for the use of the stove; but as the dire enemy against which we war with the weapons of sanitary

science is emphatically a public one, we must raise no impediment to the force or efficiency of our armoury, but carry on, if need be, the battle at the public cost.

Hooping cough which, next to diarrhœa, caused more deaths among children than any other single zymotic, was less affected by variations of season and of age; but, as in its prominent symptoms it resembles bronchitic affections, like them it was most fatal in the first and fourth quarters of the year, when the temperature is lowest.

Diarrhœa caused 6,653 deaths, of which 5,737 were of children below five years of age. Indeed, so peculiarly is it the scourge of earliest infancy that 3,565, equal to fifty-three per cent. of its victims at all ages, occurred among infants below one year of age; and of the remaining number, 1,633, or more than half among those who were between their first and second year. It is the most fatal of all our zymotics; nor during the short period over which its dread reign extends, is it second to the Asiatic cholera, even when that awful visitant sweeps as a destroying pestilence over the land. But diarrhœa is perennial; it comes as an epidemic with a punctual constancy, year after year, and marks the months of August and September as unerringly as do the notes of the cuckoo the approach of spring. The average number of deaths in Liverpool from this disease during the March and June quarters of the year is four or five weekly; but during the month of August it rises to 50, 60, or 70 in the same period. The cause of this vast and sudden increase of deaths of children in those sunny months of summer when nature intended the young to be joyous, healthy, and happy, is a question worthy of our most serious consideration. That atmospheric heat is a concomitant of its increased death-rate is certain; that the two are relatively proportionate is very probable; and that the year 1857, the year of greatest mortality from diarrhœa, was also the period when the range of the thermometer was highest, is, though a single fact, more than an accidental coincidence. I have stated that 1857 was the highest; for we must omit from our calculation the year 1854 when cholera was epidemic, as there then prevailed an exceptional predisposition to bowel complaints. But to assert that the summer temperature of our English climate is *per se* the cause of infant mortality is to assume

that the tender infant which requires the constant aid of artificial, cannot endure the more genial influence of natural, heat. This might be the cause if children below one year of age were insolated or exposed to the direct rays of the sun; but not otherwise. The summer heat, however, is indirectly not innocuous, since it promotes putrifactive and chemical changes, and generates poisonous gases from decaying vegetable and animal matter. I know no disease, not even typhus, which is a more unerring test of the presence of sanitary defects; for the delicate organisation of infant life is more susceptible to the noxious influence of depressing or irritating miasms than is the coarser temperament of the adult; and as enteric fever is called pythogenic because it springs from putrefactive fermentation, so diarrhœa for the same reason may be rightly termed the pythogenic disease of infancy. Epidemic diarrhœa is never present without the co-existence of sanitary evils of more or less magnitude. In this it differs from hooping-cough and the exanthemata, whose contagion spreads from centres to large peripheries, and frequently embraces localities of natural salubrity. This peculiarity is not merely a striking feature in the history of zymotics, but it is also one which shows the necessity of diversity in the manner of adopting the several modes of prevention. In some the object to be attained is chiefly to check the extension of disease; in the other to remove the first and original cause of the mischief. Yet, apart from the laws which regulate the diffusion of the poison of infection, they all unite in the one great and universal principle of being more intensified in their action, and more fatal in their effects under the influence of the depressing and enervating accidents of squalid filth, close apartments, and unventilated dwellings. If we visit districts afflicted with either typhus or diarrhœa, we find the other residents, especially children, suffering from chronic weakness and debility, as if the miasm, too attenuated to produce active symptoms of functional derangements, was gradually undermining the strength of the constitution. Indeed, the slow inroads of disease occasioned by what may be termed the chronic taint of impurities, deserves the most serious attention of the physician and of the social economist. Its ravages are so insidious that irreparable injury is done before alarm of the latent enemy is aroused, and on so great a scale of numbers,

that it is only when extraneous forces, such as specific contagions come into play, that the dire effects can be adequately realised. Measles is not to the healthy and the strong a lethal malady; but if it attacks children, weakened by the slow poisoning of a mephetic atmosphere, it commits ravages only to be equalled by the most deadly pestilence; and so with all the other zymotics. The first effect of breathing impure air is low vitality; then follow deranged nutrition, tuberculnr depositions, the strumous diathesis. And from this source springs a host of maladies, not merely consumption, tabes mesenterica, and hydrocephalus, but in the young the inflammations and diseases of the brain, which with convulsions are pathologically the first stages of hydrocephalus. Nor can we practically separate the influence of scrofula from any class in the whole catalogue of infant disease, whether it be manifest in bronchitis, pneumonia, pulmonary congestion, or the various forms of atrophy and marasmus. Thus it is evident that if our children are surrounded in their young existence by hosts of maladies, there is given to us by a wise and benificent Providence, the means of defending them from the assault, or at least of mitigating its violence.

It is how to use our conservative armoury to the best advantage; how most successfully to apply the teaching of sanitary science on behalf of the helpless innocents, that will occupy the attention of the members of this Society. It would be a tedious prolixity in me to recapitulate truths fully recognised by all who have thought on this subject, or to dwell upon such first principles of hygiene as the necessity of obtaining proper space around buildings, of avoiding overcrowding of houses on superficial area, of securing good drainage, and removing middens and every other cause of prejudicial nuisance. These precautions, which belong to the external condition and neighbourhood of the dwellings of our poor, are very properly placed under the responsibility of official surveillance. Their importance is not only fully recognised, but, I believe, very honestly met by the strenuous exertions of Boards of Health.

It is, however, in regulating the hygiene of the inner homes and social habits of the poor that the greatest and almost insuperable difficulties are to be found. By what machinery, either of science, religion, or charity, shall the idle selfishness of parents be changed to self-denying love of offspring? How shall we not only pre-

vent the neglect of ordinary cleanliness, but secure proper food and clothing for children reared in the squalid precincts of indigence and want? How inculcate the commonest rules of sanitary science on mothers who keep infants for days wet and dirty in close unventilated rooms, or huddle them half smothered in the corners of beds occupied by two, sometimes three, or more adults of the family? Nor is it mere apathy, ignorance, or carelessness against which we have to contend. The researches of Lyon Playfair drew public attention to the fearful extent to which, in the families of our working classes, laudanum and other narcotics were indiscriminately administered to children for the purpose of quieting them either at night or during the absence of their parents. Though this baneful practice is not as rife in Liverpool as in the manufacturing districts, yet I have many reasons to believe that it extensively prevails. The formulas most frequently used are syrup of poppies, Godfrey's cordial, and paregoric; but some druggists vend their own nostrums under attractive names. One druggist, whose "Infant Preservative" has a local celebrity, informed me that from his own shop he dispenses on an average a gallon and a-half to two gallons per week, independently of what is sold by his agents in other parts of the town.

As on the labels of direction for use he prescribes three drops to an infant two or three days old, and gradually increases the dose to a teaspoonful and a-half for a child of two years old, some idea may be formed of the large number of children to whom it is administered. The narcotics are given nightly at bedtime and on washing days when the mothers are busy or on occasions when they go out for any length of time.

Then, if we turn to the records of the Coroner's Court during the Decenniad, we find that of the 2,215 instances of sudden or violent deaths of children, no fewer than 828 were suffocated in bed; the occasion being too frequently the drunkenness of parents. How to correct these moral and sanitary evils is a problem most difficult of solution. Laws, however stringent, are perfectly impotent for good in this respect; for the offenders are by their very wretchedness and squalid misery beyond the penalties of fines.

The remedy must be sought for in the effects of moral suasion rather than in legislative restrictions; for, unless the heart

and conscience of mothers are found responsive to our efforts, it will be a vain attempt to direct their holy duties and affections by a police espionage or the terrors of punishment. Active cruelty may be punished, because it is palpable and evident; but what jurist can, in mere legal phraseology, define the boundaries of maternal love, and say where passive neglect first assumes the character of cruelty and crime. It is only in the teaching and ministering charity of educated women that there rises one beam of hopeful amendment in this respect. The sympathy of woman finds an echo in the hearts of mothers, who, if not altogether deaf to religion, meet its teachings with hypocritical apothegms, framed less on resignation to the Divine behest than on the promptings of calculated selfishness.

I know nothing more distressing than to hear mothers, who make no efforts to save the children who remain, express their thankfulness that their little one is now at rest. It is more than the mockery of Christian resignation; it is the language of that dread philosophy of indifferentism to infant life which is engendered by the struggles of poverty and indigence, and which frequently leads to infanticide.

If I have ventured to speak hopefully of help from the teaching of educated women, it is because many are now working as district visitors and lay sisters of charity in the cause of social improvement. The enlightened benevolence of Florence Nightingale, and the success of her untiring exertions to improve the well-being of our soldiers, is an encouraging example and stimulus to those who are prepared to enter upon this wider field of charity.

In conclusion, I repeat that in submitting this paper to the Section I have refrained from laying down any hypothetical theory, but contented myself with a statement of facts bearing on the question of the causes of infant mortality. These facts, however, unmistakably show that a great portion of the deaths of children is attributable either to the type or constitution of epidemic disease or to moral causes, or to defects in the internal economy of houses of the lower classes, with which the law does not and cannot grapple.

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September, 1864.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY MORTALITY OF THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

THE POPULATION, AT THE CENSUS OF 1851, WAS 375,955; AT THAT OF 1861, IT WAS 443,938.

DEATHS.		Population 395,223. Year 1854. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	14,034	3,253	3,182	4,302	3,297
	At 1 Year	3,359	787	717	1,111	744
	From 1 to 2	1,921	415	492	609	405
	From 2 to 5	1,894	367	495	600	432
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	4,813	648	886	2,216	1,063
	At 1 Year	1,001	150	172	466	213
	From 1 to 2	882	141	226	351	164
	From 2 to 5	1,084	163	273	414	234
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	306	81	74	65	86
	At 1 Year	24	6	7	5	6
	From 1 to 2	8	3	1	1	3
	From 2 to 5	11	2	2	4	3
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,150	551	613	480	506
	At 1 Year	220	44	59	75	42
	From 1 to 2	230	45	63	64	58
	From 2 to 5	214	46	74	48	46
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,234	314	307	319	294
	At 1 Year	577	150	135	156	136
	From 1 to 2	100	23	28	33	16
	From 2 to 5	90	21	25	17	27
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	307	84	77	62	84
	At 1 Year	1	..	..	1	..
	From 1 to 2	2	..	1	1	..
	From 2 to 5	3	1	..	2	..
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,323	879	528	343	573
	At 1 Year	572	203	113	107	149
	From 1 to 2	392	151	94	57	90
	From 2 to 5	287	80	81	57	69
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	626	137	147	195	147
	At 1 Year	151	31	36	55	29
	From 1 to 2	95	16	22	37	20
	From 2 to 5	38	10	3	14	11
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	105	26	30	24	25
	At 1 Year	..	..	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	2	..	..	1	1
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	100	19	28	27	26
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	86	24	20	22	20
	At 1 Year	3	..	1	..	2
	From 1 to 2	3	1	2	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	1	..	..	2
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	20	8	7	3	2
	At 1 Year	5	2	..	1	2
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	2	..	2	..	..
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	14	3	3	5	3
	At 1 Year	14	3	3	5	3
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	359	102	96	85	76
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	656	124	151	229	152
	At 1 Year	294	57	66	117	54
	From 1 to 2	182	30	45	58	49
	From 2 to 5	121	26	26	39	30
AGE.	Old Age	284	91	54	60	79
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	652	163	161	167	161
	At 1 Year	138	39	29	38	32
	From 1 to 2	27	5	10	7	5
	From 2 to 5	39	17	9	4	9

DEATHS.		Population 401,862. Year 1855. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	12,505	3,480	2,910	2,884	3,231
	At 1 Year	3,059	726	744	875	714
	From 1 to 2	1,549	324	330	420	475
	From 2 to 5	1,619	363	301	361	594
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	3,244	582	584	975	1,103
	At 1 Year	787	123	138	329	197
	From 1 to 2	646	102	95	200	249
	From 2 to 5	897	149	147	212	389
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	368	91	99	74	104
	At 1 Year	23	5	8	3	7
	From 1 to 2	7	1	1	3	2
	From 2 to 5	22	6	5	7	4
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,123	655	560	445	463
	At 1 Year	218	48	60	65	45
	From 1 to 2	188	55	50	43	40
	From 2 to 5	190	51	47	42	50
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,191	325	310	268	288
	At 1 Year	524	126	144	135	119
	From 1 to 2	85	13	30	18	24
	From 2 to 5	90	26	20	21	23
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	293	97	70	60	66
	At 1 Year	..	..	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	3	2	1	..	..
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,416	1,009	576	291	540
	At 1 Year	533	181	162	64	126
	From 1 to 2	356	105	102	55	94
	From 2 to 5	220	61	47	34	78
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	587	113	161	168	145
	At 1 Year	132	27	30	42	33
	From 1 to 2	87	15	15	32	25
	From 2 to 5	27	5	7	10	5
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	95	31	27	15	22
	At 1 Year	2	..	1	..	1
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	..	1
	From 2 to 5	3	2	..	1	..
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	96	24	27	26	19
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	89	25	27	21	16
	At 1 Year	2	..	1	1	..
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	6	4	1	..	1
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	11	2	4	3	2
	At 1 Year	4	1	2	1	..
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	1	1	..	1
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	11	5	4	1	1
	At 1 Year	11	5	4	1	1
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	342	94	84	85	79
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	635	136	129	223	147
	At 1 Year	336	65	70	125	76
	From 1 to 2	146	28	26	59	33
	From 2 to 5	105	27	20	28	30
AGE.	Old Age	267	88	60	47	72
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	740	203	191	182	164
	At 1 Year	145	51	40	24	30
	From 1 to 2	31	5	11	8	7
	From 2 to 5	53	29	5	6	13

DEATHS.		Population 408,613. Year 1856. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	11,574	3,145	2,626	3,041	2,762
	At 1 Year	3,017	721	636	978	682
	From 1 to 2	1,510	418	207	440	364
	From 2 to 5	1,473	419	336	335	383
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	3,069	754	542	1,030	743
	At 1 Year	818	160	122	401	135
	From 1 to 2	667	178	100	224	165
	From 2 to 5	794	220	168	186	220
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	382	103	80	100	99
	At 1 Year	14	6	2	5	1
	From 1 to 2	18	4	3	9	2
	From 2 to 5	22	2	6	6	8
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	1,881	527	490	456	408
	At 1 Year	184	52	46	55	31
	From 1 to 2	180	41	29	63	47
	From 2 to 5	150	38	41	40	31
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,205	310	311	334	250
	At 1 Year	552	139	137	154	122
	From 1 to 2	116	35	38	27	16
	From 2 to 5	100	23	26	31	20
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	265	75	62	53	75
	At 1 Year	1	..	1	..	..
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,014	694	483	292	545
	At 1 Year	528	166	120	71	171
	From 1 to 2	299	96	77	44	82
	From 2 to 5	234	84	66	27	57
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	563	159	121	156	127
	At 1 Year	137	40	27	40	30
	From 1 to 2	81	27	15	20	19
	From 2 to 5	25	8	4	9	4
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	99	33	24	23	19
	At 1 Year	1	1	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	3	1	1	..	1
	From 2 to 5	4	1	2	..	1
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	97	24	25	19	29
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	108	27	29	25	27
	At 1 Year	..	..	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	1	1	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	7	..	2	2	3
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	13	4	4	4	1
	At 1 Year	2	..	..	2	..
	From 1 to 2	3	2	1	..	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	18	4	8	3	3
	At 1 Year	16	4	6	3	3
	From 1 to 2	1	..	1	..	..
	From 2 to 5	1	..	1	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	325	68	83	90	84
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	580	125	119	208	129
	At 1 Year	327	63	66	128	70
	From 1 to 2	135	27	28	49	31
	From 2 to 5	78	25	14	21	18
AGE.	Old Age	269	82	76	64	47
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	686	156	170	184	176
	At 1 Year	112	22	26	29	35
	From 1 to 2	15	6	4	4	1
	From 2 to 5	58	18	6	13	21

DEATHS.		Population 415,477. Year 1857. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	12,951	3,024	2,840	3,429	3,658
	At 1 Year	3,434	696	696	1,110	932
	From 1 to 2	1,727	319	341	576	491
	From 2 to 5	1,577	345	334	365	533
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	3,486	582	531	1,289	1,084
	At 1 Year	924	121	118	469	216
	From 1 to 2	731	102	101	328	200
	From 2 to 5	875	181	171	210	313
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	366	86	98	77	105
	At 1 Year	14	6	4	2	2
	From 1 to 2	17	7	3	3	4
	From 2 to 5	21	5	2	3	11
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,032	529	540	486	477
	At 1 Year	219	49	59	61	50
	From 1 to 2	178	37	52	48	41
	From 2 to 5	178	45	46	44	43
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,306	325	320	337	324
	At 1 Year	599	145	140	170	144
	From 1 to 2	111	23	31	32	25
	From 2 to 5	87	18	26	21	22
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	330	101	85	78	66
	At 1 Year	3	..	1	1	1
	From 1 to 2	2	1	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	3	3	..	..	..
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,338	700	532	286	820
	At 1 Year	652	149	149	68	286
	From 1 to 2	304	92	91	42	139
	From 2 to 5	221	48	50	33	90
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	618	141	157	166	154
	At 1 Year	139	29	30	46	34
	From 1 to 2	104	18	27	36	23
	From 2 to 5	32	9	6	10	7
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	101	22	32	21	26
	At 1 Year	2	1	1	..	..
	From 1 to 2	4	1	1	1	1
	From 2 to 5	2	..	..	1	1
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	119	31	32	22	34
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	80	18	24	17	21
	At 1 Year	5	1	2	3	..
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	5	..	3	..	2
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	13	5	..	5	3
	At 1 Year	5	..	..	3	[illegible]
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	2	1	..	1	..
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	24	9	5	5	5
	At 1 Year	23	9	5	5	4
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	..	1
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	383	87	91	113	92
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	707	123	135	269	180
	At 1 Year	351	64	65	143	79
	From 1 to 2	192	32	29	82	49
	From 2 to 5	103	16	22	30	35
AGE.	Old Age	394	90	99	99	106
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	654	175	159	159	161
	At 1 Year	117	34	31	26	26
	From 1 to 2	22	5	6	3	8
	From 2 to 5	48	19	8	12	9

DEATHS.		Population 422,457. Year 1858. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	13,935	3,699	3,241	3,355	3,640
	At 1 Year	3,427	836	768	981	842
	From 1 to 2	1,829	421	431	474	503
	From 2 to 5	2,088	495	481	459	653
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	4,263	1,002	920	1,204	1,137
	At 1 Year	959	210	168	402	179
	From 1 to 2	893	201	224	243	225
	From 2 to 5	1,197	261	270	271	395
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	310	67	69	83	91
	At 1 Year	9	2	1	5	1
	From 1 to 2	12	1	3	2	6
	From 2 to 5	28	8	7	6	7
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,070	537	600	509	424
	At 1 Year	162	36	55	49	22
	From 1 to 2	174	34	51	49	40
	From 2 to 5	169	35	41	57	36
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,283	353	312	298	320
	At 1 Year	543	151	132	130	130
	From 1 to 2	86	18	19	25	24
	From 2 to 5	129	36	38	31	24
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	376	101	97	74	104
	At 1 Year	3	..	2	..	1
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	1	1	..	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,445	827	514	310	794
	At 1 Year	641	155	138	87	261
	From 1 to 2	338	89	67	49	133
	From 2 to 5	321	97	71	36	117
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	634	150	140	200	144
	At 1 Year	187	50	42	59	36
	From 1 to 2	105	20	26	39	20
	From 2 to 5	22	4	8	6	4
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	115	30	30	28	27
	At 1 Year	1	..	..	..	1
	From 1 to 2	2	1	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	6	1	2	1	2
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	110	36	14	27	33
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	90	14	27	26	23
	At 1 Year	3	1	2	..	..
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	7	2	2	2	1
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	39	9	12	10	8
	At 1 Year	11	3	3	2	3
	From 1 to 2	6	..	3	1	2
	From 2 to 5	4	1	1	..	2
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	32	6	4	11	11
	At 1 Year	30	6	4	10	10
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	1	..	..	1	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	359	103	89	84	83
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	754	187	146	237	184
	At 1 Year	364	83	84	120	77
	From 1 to 2	185	54	30	57	44
	From 2 to 5	129	29	24	34	42
AGE.	Old Age	363	105	87	82	89
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	692	172	180	172	168
	At 1 Year	155	36	48	33	38
	From 1 to 2	28	3	8	8	9
	From 2 to 5	72	20	16	14	22

DEATHS.		Population 429,554. Year 1859. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	11,824	3,264	2,798	2,921	2,841
	At 1 Year	3,014	691	666	954	703
	From 1 to 2	1,425	430	282	429	284
	From 2 to 5	1,290	469	307	250	264
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,754	833	557	905	459
	At 1 Year	719	139	124	352	104
	From 1 to 2	603	180	92	235	96
	From 2 to 5	604	247	129	131	97
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	281	80	59	74	68
	At 1 Year	15	5	2	3	5
	From 1 to 2	7	1	1	1	4
	From 2 to 5	22	9	5	3	5
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,008	529	574	460	445
	At 1 Year	182	48	54	49	31
	From 1 to 2	169	40	55	44	30
	From 2 to 5	164	46	48	34	36
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,272	327	355	290	300
	At 1 Year	554	138	156	131	129
	From 1 to 2	100	31	26	22	21
	From 2 to 5	111	32	36	16	27
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	378	94	95	73	116
	At 1 Year	3	2	..	1	..
	From 1 to 2	2	1	..	..	1
	From 2 to 5	1	..	..	..	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,034	670	423	259	682
	At 1 Year	484	134	89	75	186
	From 1 to 2	287	110	51	38	88
	From 2 to 5	186	71	42	21	52
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	592	140	149	163	140
	At 1 Year	136	29	21	47	39
	From 1 to 2	69	18	19	23	9
	From 2 to 5	32	12	9	6	5
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	95	15	27	24	29
	At 1 Year	1	1	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	2	..	..	..	2
	From 2 to 5	1	..	1	..	..
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	87	32	16	20	19
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	89	19	23	22	25
	At 1 Year	2	..	1	1	..
	From 1 to 2	1	..	1	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	..	1	1	1
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	51	15	12	10	14
	At 1 Year	12	6	3	1	2
	From 1 to 2	6	1	1	2	2
	From 2 to 5	2	..	..	1	1
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	32	11	3	10	8
	At 1 Year	31	11	3	9	8
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	1	..	..	1	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	395	88	114	113	80
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	633	152	141	225	115
	At 1 Year	322	59	73	127	63
	From 1 to 2	148	39	29	56	24
	From 2 to 5	108	37	25	27	19
AGE.	Old Age	410	99	96	94	121
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	713	160	154	179	220
	At 1 Year	158	31	26	45	56
	From 1 to 2	31	9	7	8	7
	From 2 to 5	55	15	11	9	20

DEATHS.		Population 436,770. Year 1860. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	11,236	3,274	2,820	2,424	2,718
	At 1 Year	2,726	739	600	685	702
	From 1 to 2	1,240	318	340	297	285
	From 2 to 5	1,004	265	282	197	260
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	1,904	463	416	535	490
	At 1 Year	522	102	89	209	122
	From 1 to 2	385	86	92	115	92
	From 2 to 5	405	108	96	77	124
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	299	69	74	73	83
	At 1 Year	10	1	4	2	3
	From 1 to 2	9	4	1	1	3
	From 2 to 5	9	2	5	1	1
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,013	556	609	423	425
	At 1 Year	150	41	39	41	29
	From 1 to 2	150	36	53	35	26
	From 2 to 5	140	31	50	35	24
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,090	281	284	255	270
	At 1 Year	414	112	102	100	100
	From 1 to 2	111	31	35	18	27
	From 2 to 5	85	23	29	14	19
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	444	140	105	85	114
	At 1 Year	1	1	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	..	1
	From 2 to 5	1	..	..	..	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,335	884	543	278	630
	At 1 Year	554	188	112	57	197
	From 1 to 2	303	98	74	40	91
	From 2 to 5	199	60	53	30	56
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	555	150	143	147	115
	At 1 Year	123	38	28	32	25
	From 1 to 2	76	20	26	19	11
	From 2 to 5	18	6	1	7	4
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	97	24	23	17	33
	At 1 Year	..	..	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	2	1	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	2	..	1	1	..
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	111	34	21	23	33
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	106	21	31	25	29
	At 1 Year	2	1	1	..	..
	From 1 to 2	3	..	3	..	..
	From 2 to 5	8	1	5	..	2
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	54	12	20	11	11
	At 1 Year	22	7	6	3	6
	From 1 to 2	7	1	4	..	2
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	28	10	5	7	6
	At 1 Year	27	10	5	7	5
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	..	1
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	362	110	102	77	73
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	675	143	176	213	143
	At 1 Year	372	75	86	120	91
	From 1 to 2	160	34	45	55	26
	From 2 to 5	83	21	28	21	13
AGE.	Old Age	322	154	124	72	72
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	741	223	144	183	191
	At 1 Year	167	53	26	37	51
	From 1 to 2	32	7	7	13	5
	From 2 to 5	54	13	14	11	16

DEATHS.		Population 443,938. Year 1861. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	12,933	3,567	3,018	3,002	3,346
	At 1 Year	3,240	775	725	896	844
	From 1 to 2	1,761	393	383	533	452
	From 2 to 5	1,541	392	361	314	474
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,926	574	624	943	785
	At 1 Year	734	113	141	322	158
	From 1 to 2	734	118	152	280	184
	From 2 to 5	741	162	172	158	249
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	352	85	82	86	99
	At 1 Year	10	3	1	1	5
	From 1 to 2	11	2	..	5	4
	From 2 to 5	16	3	4	3	6
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,001	554	566	440	441
	At 1 Year	184	41	51	58	34
	From 1 to 2	173	49	43	43	38
	From 2 to 5	157	39	50	32	36
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,317	380	348	283	306
	At 1 Year	569	177	145	121	126
	From 1 to 2	116	35	35	25	21
	From 2 to 5	112	29	31	29	23
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	438	137	100	97	104
	At 1 Year	6	1	3	1	1
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	2	..	1	..
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,678	1,027	524	333	794
	At 1 Year	625	187	115	69	254
	From 1 to 2	422	124	91	72	135
	From 2 to 5	290	97	51	44	98
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	538	122	129	143	144
	At 1 Year	116	27	31	34	24
	From 1 to 2	76	25	13	21	17
	From 2 to 5	24	4	8	4	8
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	102	24	33	20	25
	At 1 Year	2	1	..	1	..
	From 1 to 2	3	..	1	1	1
	From 2 to 5	4	1	1	..	2
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	99	20	28	22	29
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	96	27	23	20	26
	At 1 Year	2	2	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	4	2	..	2	..
	From 2 to 5	9	4	1	1	3
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	63	28	10	11	14
	At 1 Year	9	3	..	2	4
	From 1 to 2	8	3	1	3	1
	From 2 to 5	4	2	..	..	2
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	19	4	4	6	5
	At 1 Year	19	4	4	6	5
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	428	95	111	121	101
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	755	146	186	241	182
	At 1 Year	378	69	90	133	86
	From 1 to 2	193	29	42	76	46
	From 2 to 5	122	32	32	23	35
AGE.	Old Age	411	129	100	76	106
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	710	215	150	160	185
	At 1 Year	158	52	33	27	46
	From 1 to 2	21	6	5	5	5
	From 2 to 5	59	17	11	19	12

DEATHS.		Population 451,396. Year 1862. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	13,751	3,556	2,900	3,112	4,183
	At 1 Year	3,596	800	658	914	1,224
	From 1 to 2	1,678	422	342	385	529
	From 2 to 5	1,630	448	343	376	463
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	3,769	785	616	994	1,374
	At 1 Year	952	160	123	324	345
	From 1 to 2	766	184	132	187	263
	From 2 to 5	979	239	183	228	329
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	357	105	82	92	78
	At 1 Year	8	3	3	..	2
	From 1 to 2	7	3	1	1	2
	From 2 to 5	28	6	4	3	15
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	1,969	525	517	449	478
	At 1 Year	190	38	39	47	66
	From 1 to 2	157	37	42	27	51
	From 2 to 5	141	44	46	31	20
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,177	312	272	251	342
	At 1 Year	479	126	105	100	148
	From 1 to 2	107	22	32	22	31
	From 2 to 5	82	21	14	28	19
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	406	113	98	73	122
	At 1 Year	2	..	..	..	2
	From 1 to 2	2	..	..	2	..
	From 2 to 5	2	..	1	..	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,450	799	487	362	802
	At 1 Year	600	149	88	95	268
	From 1 to 2	311	104	68	44	95
	From 2 to 5	198	66	53	35	44
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	607	139	161	145	162
	At 1 Year	143	33	28	42	40
	From 1 to 2	64	8	25	21	10
	From 2 to 5	19	9	4	2	4
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	128	33	24	32	39
	At 1 Year	3	1	..	..	2
	From 1 to 2	3	..	..	1	2
	From 2 to 5	2	1	..	..	1
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	115	18	22	25	50
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	77	26	24	23	4
	At 1 Year	1	1	..	..	..
	From 1 to 2	3	..	..	3	..
	From 2 to 5	10	1	4	4	1
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	72	14	18	14	26
	At 1 Year	20	5	6	4	5
	From 1 to 2	9	3	1	3	2
	From 2 to 5	7	1	3	1	2
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	30	10	7	6	7
	At 1 Year	28	10	7	4	7
	From 1 to 2	2	..	..	2	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	383	119	122	115	27
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	905	176	165	234	330
	At 1 Year	535	76	83	128	248
	From 1 to 2	199	47	30	64	58
	From 2 to 5	85	32	25	19	9
AGE.	Old Age	420	138	105	82	95
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	886	244	180	215	247
	At 1 Year	250	70	54	55	62
	From 1 to 2	48	14	11	8	15
	From 2 to 5	77	28	6	25	18

DEATHS.		Population 458,979. Year 1863. ANNUAL.	Quarters 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	15,266	3,640	3,481	3,812	4,333
	At 1 Year	4,496	948	945	1,397	1,206
	From 1 to 2	1,850	381	377	489	603
	From 2 to 5	1,255	305	262	288	400
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	4,485	905	884	1,353	1,343
	At 1 Year	1,306	223	207	546	330
	From 1 to 2	877	156	164	262	295
	From 2 to 5	740	167	143	189	241
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	411	92	101	105	113
	At 1 Year	14	3	2	2	7
	From 1 to 2	16	4	3	6	3
	From 2 to 5	31	13	9	5	4
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	2,167	581	558	522	506
	At 1 Year	327	74	84	95	74
	From 1 to 2	209	46	49	55	59
	From 2 to 5	110	30	29	22	29
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	1,469	359	390	344	376
	At 1 Year	688	163	180	172	173
	From 1 to 2	135	32	29	31	43
	From 2 to 5	82	21	20	18	23
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	436	102	124	92	118
	At 1 Year	1	..	..	..	1
	From 1 to 2	..	..	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	4	..	2	1	1
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	2,485	726	581	380	798
	At 1 Year	729	196	177	125	231
	From 1 to 2	307	75	70	40	122
	From 2 to 5	160	42	27	30	61
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	583	156	147	159	121
	At 1 Year	140	32	35	51	22
	From 1 to 2	48	13	10	19	6
	From 2 to 5	11	2	2	2	5
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	129	32	28	25	44
	At 1 Year	1	..	1	..	..
	From 1 to 2	2	..	1	..	1
	From 2 to 5	4	1	1	..	2
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	97	23	14	22	38
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	53	11	17	10	15
	At 1 Year	2	..	..	2	..
	From 1 to 2	1	1	..	..	..
	From 2 to 5	3	1	..	..	2
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	88	26	17	21	24
	At 1 Year	31	9	5	6	11
	From 1 to 2	9	3	1	3	2
	From 2 to 5	5	1	..	2	2
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	23	5	7	4	7
	At 1 Year	22	5	7	3	7
	From 1 to 2	1	..	..	1	..
	From 2 to 5	..	..	..	..	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	211	49	55	47	60
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	1,092	210	201	367	314
	At 1 Year	737	137	131	273	196
	From 1 to 2	174	32	31	55	56
	From 2 to 5	56	13	16	13	14
AGE.	Old Age	479	115	117	116	131
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	1,058	248	240	245	325
	At 1 Year	287	57	61	75	94
	From 1 to 2	71	19	19	17	16
	From 2 to 5	49	14	13	6	16

DEATHS.		TEN YEARS.	1st QUARTER.	2nd QUARTER.	3rd QUARTER.	4th QUARTER.
ALL CAUSES.	At all Ages	130,009	33,902	29,816	32,282	34,009
	At 1 Year	33,368	7,719	7,155	9,901	8,593
	From 1 to 2	16,499	3,841	3,615	4,652	4,391
	From 2 to 5	15,371	3,868	3,502	3,545	4,456
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	At all Ages	34,713	7,128	6,560	11,444	9,581
	At 1 Year	8,722	1,501	1,402	3,820	1,999
	From 1 to 2	7,184	1,448	1,378	2,425	1,933
	From 2 to 5	8,316	1,897	1,752	2,076	2,591
DISEASES OF VARIABLE SEAT.	At all Ages	3,432	859	818	829	926
	At 1 Year	141	40	34	28	39
	From 1 to 2	112	30	17	32	33
	From 2 to 5	210	56	49	41	64
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.	At all Ages	20,414	5,544	5,627	4,670	4,573
	At 1 Year	2,036	471	546	595	424
	From 1 to 2	1,808	420	487	471	430
	From 2 to 5	1,613	405	472	385	351
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.	At all Ages	12,544	3,286	3,209	2,979	3,070
	At 1 Year	5,499	1,427	1,376	1,369	1,327
	From 1 to 2	1,067	263	303	253	248
	From 2 to 5	968	250	265	226	227
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	At all Ages	3,673	1,044	913	747	969
	At 1 Year	21	4	7	4	6
	From 1 to 2	10	2	1	5	2
	From 2 to 5	23	9	5	4	5
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	At all Ages	23,518	8,215	5,191	3,134	6,978
	At 1 Year	5,918	1,708	1,263	818	2,129
	From 1 to 2	3,379	1,044	785	481	1,069
	From 2 to 5	2,316	706	541	347	722
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	At all Ages	5,903	1,407	1,455	1,642	1,399
	At 1 Year	1,404	336	308	448	312
	From 1 to 2	805	180	198	267	160
	From 2 to 5	248	69	52	70	57
DISEASES OF KIDNEYS, &c.	At all Ages	1,066	270	278	229	289
	At 1 Year	13	5	3	1	4
	From 1 to 2	22	4	4	5	9
	From 2 to 5	30	7	8	5	10
DISEASES OF UTERUS, &c.	At all Ages	1,031	261	227	233	310
DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	At all Ages	874	212	245	211	206
	At 1 Year	22	5	8	7	2
	From 1 to 2	18	6	6	6	..
	From 2 to 5	61	14	19	10	18
DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	At all Ages	424	123	104	92	105
	At 1 Year	121	38	25	25	33
	From 1 to 2	48	13	12	12	11
	From 2 to 5	29	7	7	5	10
MALFORMATIONS.	At all Ages	230	67	50	58	55
	At 1 Year	221	67	48	53	53
	From 1 to 2	6	..	1	3	2
	From 2 to 5	3	..	1	2	..
PREMATURE BIRTH.	At 1 Year	3,547	915	947	930	755
ATROPHY.	At all Ages	7,392	1,522	1,548	2,446	1,876
	At 1 Year	4,016	748	814	1,414	1,040
	From 1 to 2	1,714	352	335	611	416
	From 2 to 5	990	258	232	255	245
AGE.	Old Age	3,610	991	918	792	918
INQUESTS, PRIVATION, COLD, &c.	At all Ages	7,532	1,959	1,729	1,846	1,998
	At 1 Year	1,687	454	374	389	470
	From 1 to 2	326	79	88	81	78
	From 2 to 5	564	190	99	119	156

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, DEDUCED FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY.

Year / Quarter	Mean Thermometer	Mean Barometer	Mean Dew-Point Difference	Mean Daily Velocity of Wind	Amount of Rain	Number of Days	Number of Hours
1854, 1st	43.06	30.66	6.7	385	3.16	40	99
1854, 2nd	54.12	29.95	11.4	287	3.89	38	100
1854, 3rd	61.01	30.05	10.5	275	6.65	45	131
1854, 4th	46.7	28.86	7.0	404	8.44	61	195
1855, 1st	37.06	29.91	7.0	263	2.96	26	126
1855, 2nd	51.74	29.96	10.9	302	6.57	37	135
1855, 3rd	61.77	30.0	9.5	258	8.05	35	133
1855, 4th	45.30	29.84	7.3	301	5.54	40	130
1856, 1st	41.99	29.95	6.6	273	4.88	31	144
1856, 2nd	52.8	29.84	10.6	280	6.07	42	200
1856, 3rd	61.3	29.91	10.1	305	9.06	49	162
1856, 4th	47.60	29.98	5.8	299	5.60	42	151
1857, 1st	41.67	29.91	6.3	321	4.44	43	154
1857, 2nd	54.3	29.92	12.2	256	6.96	42	186
1857, 3rd	63.86	29.07	10.0	254	9.69	39	120
1857, 4th	51.0	30.00	6.7	274	5.38	37	113
1858, 1st	41.4	30.06	8.6	354	2.84	31	72
1858, 2nd	55.6	30.00	11.0	295	5.82	35	131
1858, 3rd	62.0	30.01	11.0	310	6.50	50	121
1858, 4th	46.0	29.92	6.3	296	6.69	41	173
1859, 1st	45.2	29.95	6.6	437	4.80	42	134
1859, 2nd	55.15	29.93	12.0	273	5.27	35	119
1859, 3rd	62.7	29.95	10.7	281	8.57	49	139
1859, 4th	44.1	29.77	5.9	297	5.84	41	172
1860, 1st	40.5	29.79	6.8	400	4.15	52	148
1860, 2nd	52.3	29.82	11.2	320	5.71	45	172
1860, 3rd	57.8	29.80	9.1	299	9.30	50	183
1860, 4th	44.5	29.85	6.7	290	5.06	47	181
1861, 1st	41.5	29.17	7.0	361	4.95	41	135
1861, 2nd	53.9	30.08	10.1	250	5.03	36	142
1861, 3rd	60.9	29.13	9.6	373	7.76	59	178
1861, 4th	47.6	29.88	6.7	303	5.80	48	140
1862, 1st	42.22	29.84	6.0	301	4.27	43	141
1862, 2nd	54.1	29.87	9.6	343	7.72	57	187
1862, 3rd	56.3	29.84	10.0	297	8.46	44	182
1862, 4th	47.1	29.96	6.6	348	7.26	49	184
1863, 1st	44.5	29.87	7.4	398	4.59	46	123
1863, 2nd	53.2	29.93	10.4	322	6.87	44	115
1863, 3rd	59.6	29.92	10.4	337	7.99	55	180
1863, 4th	49.1	29.88	6.3	393	10.86	53	234

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY MORTALITY, FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES, IN THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL,

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1854, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1863.

YEAR		1854.					1855.					1856.					1857.					1858.					1859.					1860.					1861.					1862.					1863.				TEN YEARS.	1st QUARTER	2nd QUARTER	3rd QUARTER	4th QUARTER
DISEASE.		ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.							
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.					
SMALL POX.	At all ages	146	7	27	49	63	93	31	24	24	16	99	17	18	29	35	172	46	20	43	54	270	124	93	29	24	54	40	11	1	2	8	4	2	..	2	4	1	..	1	2	30	10	12	2	6	100	6	28	31	35	978	286	244	209	239
	At 1 year	83	3	2	10	18	16	8	3	3	2	24	3	5	5	11	32	9	4	5	14	70	29	25	9	7	12	7	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	14	4	6	2	2	28	2	7	8	11	231	66	56	42	67
	From 1 to 2	26	2	7	4	13	14	7	1	5	1	11	1	1	5	4	18	6	2	5	5	28	12	13	1	2	5	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	22	1	5	9	7	127	32	30	30	35
	From 2 to 5	36	2	9	10	15	21	4	5	4	8	24	2	4	6	12	41	13	11	9	8	54	24	15	7	8	14	11	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	..	2	19	..	5	6	8	217	58	54	42	63
MEASLES.	At all ages	735	195	374	162	64	364	50	75	86	153	310	66	90	75	79	119	73	11	15	20	524	156	107	76	95	157	83	26	16	32	418	112	133	84	89	224	53	27	33	111	456	202	149	53	52	322	28	22	57	215	3,619	948	1,104	657	910
	At 1 year	199	18	54	18	19	73	10	16	15	32	70	17	20	18	15	18	14	1	1	2	83	35	24	11	13	26	16	5	2	3	98	25	20	16	31	38	13	6	5	14	109	43	27	19	20	94	12	6	16	60	718	203	185	121	209
	From 1 to 2	264	43	136	63	22	133	22	22	36	53	114	24	31	26	33	85	22	2	2	9	206	61	83	26	36	68	37	7	8	16	164	42	58	36	28	79	19	12	12	36	175	80	57	17	21	136	11	13	21	91	1,374	361	421	247	345
	From 2 to 5	299	53	156	73	17	148	17	33	33	65	107	17	37	28	25	53	28	7	10	8	198	48	78	34	38	40	23	11	3	12	137	39	42	28	28	95	18	9	14	54	146	62	58	15	11	80	4	3	17	56	1,312	309	434	255	314
SCARLATINA.	At all ages	315	42	82	79	162	803	79	68	211	447	642	200	90	124	228	761	119	94	179	369	1,187	255	169	281	482	400	187	63	82	68	164	27	17	32	88	216	44	32	34	106	1,054	84	93	278	579	740	213	151	200	176	6,264	1,250	809	1,500	2,705
	At 1 year	52	6	3	2	21	73	10	6	13	44	50	17	5	4	24	57	8	7	13	29	84	24	6	23	31	31	13	6	7	5	13	1	2	1	9	14	1	1	3	9	17	6	3	21	107	110	35	24	28	23	601	121	63	115	302
	From 1 to 2	46	8	4	13	21	146	17	9	29	91	113	39	18	16	40	141	18	16	38	69	229	53	40	54	82	91	40	8	22	21	91	4	2	10	15	33	6	7	3	17	260	14	15	39	132	154	41	35	39	39	1,184	240	154	263	527
	From 2 to 5	140	16	14	39	71	356	26	26	99	205	296	91	42	61	102	356	57	49	78	172	550	108	85	127	239	100	86	36	37	31	69	10	8	12	39	107	25	18	12	52	476	41	48	133	214	325	84	67	96	78	2,834	544	393	694	1,203
HOOPING COUGH.	At all ages	460	153	122	97	88	444	110	93	89	152	444	224	100	55	65	641	100	159	191	191	496	130	122	80	164	474	100	128	89	67	134	64	22	11	37	780	161	257	187	175	363	148	60	35	120	892	199	194	215	284	5,128	1,479	1,257	1,049	1,343
	At 1 year	157	50	37	37	33	141	30	30	35	46	137	71	28	23	15	215	31	46	70	68	158	48	33	21	56	156	50	47	32	27	49	20	9	6	14	216	46	69	57	44	134	58	26	13	57	422	93	92	104	133	1,805	497	417	398	493
	From 1 to 2	139	53	32	24	30	138	31	20	25	43	138	74	25	12	27	206	31	44	65	66	168	42	48	27	46	154	63	40	27	24	42	21	8	3	10	281	49	90	76	66	162	36	21	12	33	303	70	63	76	94	1,056	470	400	347	439
	From 2 to 5	137	42	42	32	21	148	39	29	26	54	152	70	44	18	20	187	29	60	47	51	150	33	38	31	48	140	65	33	28	14	41	22	5	2	12	253	59	87	48	59	57	49	13	10	25	149	32	33	30	54	1,454	440	384	272	358
DIARRHŒA.	At all ages	993	74	99	641	179	593	51	63	364	115	766	65	61	537	103	865	50	61	620	134	688	44	84	471	89	648	48	63	458	79	379	40	37	222	80	604	55	68	410	71	513	29	47	323	114	604	38	57	429	80	6,653	494	640	4,475	1,044
	At 1 year	439	30	46	302	61	317	24	36	222	35	391	20	31	304	36	440	10	27	333	61	375	17	43	282	33	360	21	33	265	41	227	22	17	147	41	291	21	28	208	34	302	9	21	199	73	423	22	33	326	42	3,565	205	315	2,588	457
	From 1 to 2	256	9	22	177	48	198	6	10	86	36	188	12	7	141	28	241	7	14	191	29	159	6	18	112	23	176	9	12	141	14	74	4	9	46	15	164	9	10	130	15	135	8	13	85	19	112	3	13	74	22	1,633	73	128	1,183	249
	From 2 to 5	144	4	13	92	35	38	4	3	18	13	68	8	6	39	15	59	7	7	32	13	55	3	7	37	8	38	6	3	24	5	22	..	4	10	8	61	10	11	28	12	33	4	5	18	6	21	5	3	10	3	539	51	62	308	118
TYPHUS AND INFANTILE REMITTENT.	At all ages	486	131	101	106	148	458	124	141	91	102	397	83	90	102	122	498	82	95	119	202	585	171	141	131	142	520	147	160	109	113	390	111	98	84	97	482	128	119	93	142	720	138	133	149	310	1,304	299	310	288	407	5,859	1,414	1,388	1,272	1,785
	At 1 year	17	5	4	3	5	16	7	4	4	1	25	6	5	5	9	20	6	4	3	7	20	8	4	2	6	20	1	3	1	4	11	4	2	4	1	9	..	1	3	5	38	2	2	12	12	41	11	10	9	11	196	50	39	46	61
	From 1 to 2	38	13	7	10	8	28	9	8	3	8	25	8	4	4	9	28	5	8	7	8	28	10	4	6	6	19	6	5	7	1	14	3	4	4	3	22	7	6	3	6	45	9	8	10	18	43	8	10	13	12	288	78	64	67	79
	From 2 to 5	78	25	16	11	26	70	19	21	14	16	59	14	14	21	10	91	16	17	16	42	87	23	20	21	23	66	19	22	10	15	56	16	15	10	15	55	16	14	11	14	55	17	15	16	37	79	24	12	18	25	726	189	166	148	223
CHOLERA.	At all ages	1,248	30	41	948	229	26	2	1	23	..	26	1	2	21	2	37	1	1	33	2	31	2	4	23	2	32	2	6	21	3	12	..	1	7	4	24	..	2	19	3	43	2	2	29	10	42	..	4	38	..	1,521	40	64	1,162	255
	At 1 year	39	1	..	35	3	9	..	1	8	..	4	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	10	..	9	..	1	8	..	8	1	..	7	..	4	..	1	3	..	11	..	1	10	..	22	..	2	15	5	25	..	2	23	..	141	2	8	123	8
	From 1 to 2	46	..	..	39	7	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	4	..	5	..	1	4	..	7	..	2	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	3	..	6	..	1	5	..	83	1	5	69	8
	From 2 to 5	165	4	4	135	22	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	180	5	6	146	23
OTHER ZYMOTICS.	At all ages	440	86	90	134	130	459	135	119	87	118	385	98	91	87	109	393	111	81	89	112	482	120	110	113	139	460	136	100	129	95	399	105	106	95	93	592	132	119	166	175	600	172	120	125	183	481	122	118	93	146	4,691	1,217	1,054	1,120	1,300
	At 1 year	175	37	26	59	53	142	34	42	29	37	117	26	28	38	25	132	34	29	34	35	160	49	32	46	33	117	30	26	38	23	119	30	32	32	25	154	31	35	36	52	186	38	36	43	69	163	48	33	32	50	1,465	357	319	387	402
	From 1 to 2	67	13	18	21	15	57	9	16	15	17	73	20	14	15	24	58	13	15	16	14	77	17	17	13	30	83	22	17	24	20	58	12	11	15	20	151	28	26	54	43	134	37	18	21	38	101	22	24	25	30	830	193	176	219	251
	From 2 to 5	85	17	19	22	27	115	40	30	17	28	87	18	21	12	36	83	30	20	14	19	93	22	27	13	31	103	37	20	26	20	78	21	21	15	21	168	34	33	45	56	176	64	43	35	34	66	18	19	12	17	1,054	301	253	211	289

A SYNOPSIS OF SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, IN THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL,

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1854, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1863.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1854.					1855.					1856.					1857.					1858.					1859.					1860.					1861.					1862.					1863.				TEN YEARS.	TOTAL.			
	ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.				ANNUAL.	Quarters.							
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.					
SUFFOCATION	71	24	17	15	15	61	26	13	8	14	65	14	19	12	20	58	16	15	11	16	79	17	26	14	22	82	16	7	21	38	96	31	15	19	31	74	32	18	7	17	115	36	23	32	24	127	36	27	24	40	828	248	180	163	237
BURNS	11	6	1	1	4	24	13	3	1	7	24	11	1	3	9	17	10	1	2	4	31	14	4	1	12	19	6	..	2	11	33	11	6	3	13	25	11	5	2	7	38	23	2	1	12	58	18	7	10	23	280	123	30	26	101
SCALDS	17	9	2	2	4	30	14	6	5	5	24	10	3	1	10	20	7	4	2	7	29	5	6	9	9	21	9	3	5	4	23	6	6	8	3	25	8	2	6	9	35	10	7	4	14	4	..	3	..	1	228	78	42	42	66
KILLED	9	3	2	3	1	7	3	2	2	..	18	..	6	8	4	11	1	3	5	2	16	2	5	5	4	28	6	7	8	7	14	1	6	6	1	15	1	4	8	2	14	4	5	5	..	22	2	8	5	..	154	23	48	55	28
INJURIES	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	12	3	2	7	..	26	5	4	16	1
EXPOSURE TO COLD	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	7	5	..	7
WANT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	1	3	3
" BREAST MILK	10	1	..	5	4	13	1	4	6	2	5	1	..	2	2	5	2	1	..	2	16	1	7	4	4	18	2	4	10	2	15	3	2	7	3	18	4	3	10	1	21	5	3	13	..	11	1	3	7	..	132	21	27	64	20
DROWNING	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	10	1	4	1	..	2	1	5	..	2	3	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	5	2	2	..	1	32	4	12	11	5
ACCIDENTAL POISON	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	7	3	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	2	6	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	7	4	6	8
CHANCE MEDLEY	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	14	2	4	3	5
WANT OF ASSISTANCE AT BIRTH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	7	13	14	8
" " ATTENTION AFTER "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	..	1	7	1	2	3	1	3	2	..	1	..	10	1	4	2	3	10	3	1	4	2	6	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
EATING MUSSELS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
DRINKING RUM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
CHOKED WITH BREAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
SEA SICKNESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
FOUND IN CESSPOOL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3
" " MANURE HEAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
MURDER	4	..	..	1	3	7	2	..	3	2	8	2	1	2	3	12	4	4	2	2	11	4	5	..	2	15	4	3	4	4	12	7	2	..	3	6	..	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	81	24	20	14	23
MANSLAUGHTER	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	7	..	1	5	1	17	..	4	11	2
NATURAL CAUSES, AND CAUSES NOT SPECIFIED	48	11	15	11	11	62	17	19	8	18	22	1	4	11	6	22	8	10	2	2	19	7	2	7	3	17	4	8	3	2	18	6	3	6	3	26	9	5	7	5	51	20	10	10	11	35	8	6	15	6	320	91	82	80	67
TOTAL	183	58	42	42	41	209	78	47	35	49	163	40	34	44	55	167	53	43	32	39	213	51	60	45	57	222	50	40	58	74	230	69	42	55	64	212	68	47	49	48	305	107	55	75	68	301	71	67	75	88	2,215	645	477	510	583